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84TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 2839

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JANUARY 24, 1955

Mr. GATHINGS introduced the following bill: which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture

A BILL

To amend the rice marketing quota provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That section 353 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938,
4 as amended, is amended, effective beginning with the 1955
5 crop of rice, by adding at the end thereof the following new
6 subsection:

7 “(e) Any part of the farm rice acreage allotment on
8 which rice will not be planted and which is voluntarily sur-
9 rendered to the county committee shall be deducted from
10 the allotment to such farm and may be reapportioned by
11 the county committee to other farms in the same county

1 receiving allotments in amounts determined by the county
2 committee to be fair and reasonable on the basis of the past
3 production of rice by the producers on the farm or the past
4 production of rice on the farm, as the case may be; acreage
5 allotments previously established for the farm or for the
6 producers on the farm, as the case may be; abnormal con-
7 ditions affecting acreage; land, labor, water, and equipment
8 available for the production of rice; crop-rotation practices;
9 and the soil and other physical factors affecting the produc-
10 tion of rice. Any allotment surrendered under this provision
11 shall be regarded for the purposes of subsection (b) of
12 this section as having been planted on the farm from which
13 surrendered, except that this shall not operate to make the
14 farm from which the allotment was surrendered eligible for
15 an allotment as having rice planted thereon, or to make any
16 producer thereon eligible for an allotment as having produced
17 rice, during the five-year base period.”

84TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 2839

A BILL

To amend the rice marketing quota provisions
of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938,
as amended.

By Mr. GATHINGS

JANUARY 24, 1955

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued
For actions of

March 16, 1955
March 15, 1955
84th-1st, No. 46

CONTENTS

| | | |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| Acreage allotments.....2,17,26 | Forestry.....6 | Poultry.....24 |
| Appropriations.....1,36,37 | Information.....28 | Property.....34 |
| C.C.C.....3 | Irrigation.....20 | Purchasing.....27 |
| Claims.....3 | Labor, farm.....24,33 | Research.....32 |
| Commodity exchange.....2 | Lands, reclamation..7,8,15 | Rice.....2 |
| Cotton.....17 | transfer.....5 | Rubber.....12,19 |
| Dairy products....11,24,29 | Loans, farm.....23,30 | Small business.....21 |
| Drought relief.....17 | housing.....16 | Statehood.....11 |
| Education.....28 | Marketing.....11 | Surplus commodities.....4 |
| Electrification.....15 | Minerals.....7 | Taxation.....13,34 |
| Extension work.....18 | Monopolies.....8,35 | Tobacco.....2,17,26 |
| Flammable fabrics.....25 | Natural resources.....32 | Trade agreements.....22 |
| Flood control.....10,15 | Personnel.....14,31 | Travel.....31 |
| Foreign aid.....9 | Postal rates.....14 | Water resources.....20 |

HIGHLIGHTS: House passed Treasury-Post Office appropriation bill. House committee reported 2nd supplemental appropriation bill. House discussed CCC fungible goods claims bill. House passed bill to repeal revolving fund for surplus commodities in occupied areas. House committee ordered reported bills to include onions in CEA, reapportion rice acreage allotments, and increase tobacco allotments. Senate passed tax bill after eliminating \$20 tax credit. Rep. Dawson (Ill.) introduced bill to increase per diem allowance.

HOUSE

1. APPROPRIATIONS: Passed without amendment H. R. 4876, the Treasury-Post Office appropriation bill, 1956. The amendment would correct an error in the printing of the bill. (pp. 2491-2505.)

The Appropriations Committee reported without amendment H. R. 4903, the second supplemental appropriation bill, 1955 (H. Rept. 207) (pp. 2470, 2516). See end of Digest for provisions of this bill.

2. ~~COMMODITY EXCHANGE; RICE; TOBACCO.~~ The Agriculture Committee ordered reported H. R. 122, ~~to include onions within the provisions of the Commodity Exchange Act;~~ H. R. 2839, ~~to provide for reapportionment of rice acreage allotments voluntarily surrendered to the county committee;~~ H. R. 4356, ~~to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act with respect to rice allotment history;~~ H. R. 4756, ~~to amend the tobacco marketing quota provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act regarding establishment of State and farm acreage allotments;~~ and H. R. 4757, ~~to amend the tobacco marketing quota provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act regarding proof of tobacco disposition reports~~ (p. D202).

3. CCC CLAIMS. Discussed and passed over, at the request of Majority Leader McCormack, H. R. 1831, to amend the CCC Charter Act in order to protect innocent purchasers of fungible goods converted by warehousemen from CCC claims (pp. 2473-5).
4. SURPLUS COMMODITIES. Passed without amendment S. 942, to repeal Public Law 820, 80th Congress, which provides a revolving fund for the purchase of agricultural commodities and raw materials to be processed in occupied areas and sold (p. 2471). This bill will now be sent to the President.
5. LAND TRANSFER. Passed without amendment H. J. Res. 107, to permit this Department to release reversionary rights in certain property (formerly FHA) for school purposes in Kern County, Calif. (pp. 2470-1).
6. FORESTRY. Passed without amendment H. R. 4046, to abolish the Old Kasaan National Monument, Alaska, and make the lands thereof a part of the Tongass National Forest (p. 2475).
7. MINERALS; RECLAMATION. Passed as reported H. R. 100, to permit the mining, development, and utilization of the mineral resources of all public lands withdrawn or reserved for power development; and H. R. 103, to provide for the construction of distribution systems on authorized Federal reclamation projects by irrigation districts and other public agencies (pp. 2471-3).
8. MONOPOLIES. Discussed and passed over, at the request of Rep. Patman, H.R. 3659, to increase criminal penalties under the Sherman Antitrust Act (p. 2472).
The "Daily Digest" states that the Judiciary Committee adopted amendments to H. R. 3658, to amend the Clayton Act by granting a right of action to the U. S. to recover damages under the antitrust laws; and ordered a clean bill to be introduced and reported to the House (P. D203).
9. FOREIGN AID. Rep. Williams, N. J., and others discussed basic principles and objectives of the technical assistance program, and urged provisions be made for this program on the "basis of a longer term than just year to year" (pp. 2510-5).
10. FLOOD CONTROL. Received from the Army Department a proposed bill to provide for the operation and maintenance of certain flood-control projects by local interests; to Public Works Committee.
11. DAIRY PRODUCTS; MARKETING; STATEHOOD; RECLAMATION. Received various State resolutions, etc., urging Congress "to further develop requirements for interstate transportation of dairy products and to eliminate artificial trade barriers" and favoring Alaska-Hawaii statehood and the Colo. reclamation project (p. 2517).
12. RUBBER. Rep. Patman inserted his testimony before the House Armed Services Committee opposing proposed sale of Government-owned rubber-producing facilities (pp. 2505-9).

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Issued

March 17, 1955

For actions of

March 16, 1955

84th-1st, No. 47

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

CONTENTS

| | | |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| A.C.P.2 | Flood control.....26 | Rice.....12,42 |
| Acreage allotments1,11,12,28 | Food.....3 | Roads.....21,32 |
| Appropriations.....19 | Foreign aid.....35 | Rubber.....15,37 |
| Banking and currency....17 | Forestry.....18,21 | Selective service.....22 |
| C.C.C.....3 | Health.....16 | Soil conservation.....2 |
| Cotton.....11 | Lands, public.....21 | Subsidies.....6 |
| Crop insurance.....3 | Legislative program..11,19 | Surplus commodities.....35 |
| Dairy research.....4 | Livestock.....2 | Surplus property.....13,19 |
| Drought relief.....30 | Loans, farm.....5,24,38 | Taxation.....14,23 |
| Economic report.....40 | Marketing.....27 | Textiles.....43 |
| Education.....13,19,22 | Nominations.....7,11 | Tobacco.....1,27,33 |
| Electrification....5,10,34 | Personnel.....11,22,41 | Trade agreements.....43 |
| Extension work.....29 | Poultry.....2 | Treaties.....9 |
| Farm family.....36 | Price supports.....20,39 | Veterinarians.....22 |
| Farm income.....8 | R.E.A.....5 | Virgin Islands.....2 |
| Farm machinery.....23 | Recess.....11 | Water utilization.....10 |
| Farm program.....39 | Reclamation.....18,31,34 | Weather.....25 |
| Feed.....2,30 | Research.....4 | Wheat.....2,28,30 |

HIGHLIGHTS: House Rules Committee cleared bill on donation of surplus property for education, etc. and Rep. Lane spoke in favor of this bill. House committee reported bills to reapportion rice allotments. Senate committee ordered reported bills to restore import control authority in Virgin Islands, permit ACP payments on Federal noncropland etc.

SENATE

1. TOBACCO. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported without amendment S. 1325, to amend the tobacco marketing quota provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, with regard to making false reports (S. Rept. 107); S. 1436, to preserve the tobacco acreage history of farms which voluntarily withdraw from the production of tobacco, and to provide that the benefits of future increases in tobacco acreage allotments shall first be extended to farms on which there have been decreases in such allotments (S. Rept. 109); and S. 1457, to redetermine the national marketing quota for burley tobacco for the 1955-56 marketing year (S. Rept. 111); and with amendments S. 1326, to amend the tobacco marketing quota provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, regarding the increasing of penalty rates (S. Rept. 108); and S. 1327, to provide that in setting future tobacco allotments no credit will be given for any acreage grown in excess of the allotment (S. Rept. 110) (p. 2523).
2. VIRGIN ISLANDS; SOIL CONSERVATION; WHEAT. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee ordered reported without amendment S. 1166, to restore authority on imports of livestock and poultry into the Virgin Islands; and S. 1167, to permit ACP payments on Federal noncropland. The committee also ordered reported (pending comments from farm organizations or others) S. 46, to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 so as to exempt certain wheat producers from liability under the act where all the wheat crop is fed or used for seed on the farm. (p. D206.)

3. CCC; CROP INSURANCE. The "Daily Digest" states that the chairman of the Agriculture and Forestry Committee "was authorized to appoint subcommittees, as follows: (1) Subcommittee to study and hold hearings on S. 23, 138, 493, 546, and 624, bills to relieve innocent purchasers of CCC's fungible goods from liability; (2) subcommittee to study and hold hearings on S. 661, to permit CCC to process food commodities for donation under certain acts; and (3) subcommittee to study and hold hearings on S. 1165, to amend the Federal Crop Insurance Act by including in the premiums administrative costs of the program" (p. D206).
4. DAIRY RESEARCH. Sen. Wiley inserted excerpts from a number of communications endorsing his bill, S. 788, to establish a dairy research center at Madison, Wis. (pp. 2530-1).
5. REA. Sen. Neuberger criticized the Hoover Commission report on lending agencies and its recommendations concerning REA, stated that "it would put our farmers again at the mercy of the banks and utilities which left them without lights prior to the Roosevelt administration," and inserted former Sen. Holman's statement opposing the "so-called power partnership program" (pp. 2561-2).
6. SUBSIDIES. Sen. Murray inserted a constituent's letter protesting "\$8 million of postal subsidies to Life magazine, which has repeatedly attacked the farmers" (p. 2531).
7. NOMINATIONS. Confirmed nomination of John Marshall Harlan to be an Associate Justice of the U. S. Supreme Court, and passed over nomination of Joseph Campbell to be Comptroller General at the request of Sen. Johnson, Tex. (pp. 2535-43, 2545-54, 2557-60).
8. FARM INCOME. Sen. Hickenlooper inserted and commended R. K. Bliss' (extension service, Iowa State College) recent radio address, "1954--A Fairly Prosperous 'Depression' Year," analyzing the "high level of agricultural income of 1954" and showing the reasons for it (pp. 2562-3).
9. TREATIES. Received from the U. S. Flag Committee, Long Island, N. Y., a petition urging enactment of the proposed Bricker amendment to limit the President's treaty making power (p. 2522).
10. WATER UTILIZATION; ELECTRIFICATION. Sen. Humphrey inserted a Clay County Commissioners' resolution requesting Congress to withdraw all restrictions on the completion of the Garrison Dam and Reservoir project, N. Dak. (pp. 2522-3).
11. RECESSED until Fri., Mar. 18. Legislative program, for Fri., as announced by Majority Leader Johnson: Bills to increase 1955 national cotton acreage allotments by approximately 258,000 acres, ^{and} to increase Federal employees' pay; and the nomination of Joseph Campbell to be Comptroller General. The Majority Leader also announced that the Senate will take a recess from Thursday afternoon, Apr. 7 to Mon., Apr. 11 for Easter (pp. 2560-1).

HOUSE

12. RICE ALLOTMENTS. The Agriculture Committee reported without amendment H. R. 2639, to provide for reapportionment of rice acreage allotments voluntarily surrendered to the county committee (H. Rept. 222), and H. R. 4356, to divide

REAPPORTIONMENT OF VOLUNTARILY SURRENDERED RICE ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS

MARCH 16, 1955.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the
State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. COOLEY, from the Committee on Agriculture, submitted the
following

R E P O R T

[To accompany H. R. 2839]

The Committee on Agriculture, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 2839) to amend the rice marketing provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, having considered the same, report favorably thereon without amendment and recommend that the bill do pass.

The purpose of this bill is to apply to the rice-acreage allotment and marketing-quota program an equitable principle of acreage redistribution which has already been applied with substantial success to the cotton, peanut, and wheat programs.

The bill simply authorizes a farmer with a rice acreage allotment larger than he intends to use to return voluntarily to the county committee that portion of his allotment which he will not use, so that it can be reapportioned to other farmers in the same county. The released and reapportioned acreage will be counted for purposes of "history" on the farm to which it was first allotted except that it cannot be used to qualify the farm for an allotment if it would otherwise be ineligible because of not having grown any rice for 5 consecutive years.

A formal report on the bill from the Department of Agriculture had not been received at the time of the filing of this report, but the measure was drafted with the assistance of Department officials familiar with the rice program, and the committee has been advised informally that the Department's report will be favorable.

2 REAPPORTIONMENT OF SURRENDERED RICE ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS

CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW

In compliance with clause 3 of rule XIII of the House of Representatives, changes in existing law made by the bill are shown as follows (existing law proposed to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets; new matter is in italics; existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman):

AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ACT OF 1938, AS AMENDED

* * * * *

PART V—MARKETING QUOTAS—RICE

* * * * *

APPORTIONMENT OF NATIONAL ACREAGE ALLOTMENT

SEC. 353. * * *

(e) Any part of the farm rice acreage allotment on which rice will not be planted and which is voluntarily surrendered to the county committee shall be deducted from the allotment to such farm and may be reapportioned by the county committee to other farms in the same county receiving allotments in amounts determined by the county committee to be fair and reasonable on the basis of the past production of rice by the producers on the farm or the past production of rice on the farm, as the case may be; acreage allotments previously established for the farm or for the producers on the farm, as the case may be; abnormal conditions affecting acreage; land, labor, water, and equipment available for the production of rice; crop-rotation practices; and the soil and other physical factors affecting the production of rice. Any allotment surrendered under this provision shall be regarded for the purposes of subsection (b) of this section as having been planted on the farm from which surrendered, except that this shall not operate to make the farm from which the allotment was surrendered eligible for an allotment as having rice planted thereon, or to make any producer thereon eligible for an allotment as having produced rice, during the five-year base period.



Union Calendar No. 50

84TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 2839

[Report No. 222]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JANUARY 24, 1955

Mr. GATHINGS introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture

MARCH 16, 1955

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

A BILL

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2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That section 353 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938,
4 as amended, is amended, effective beginning with the 1955
5 crop of rice, by adding at the end thereof the following new
6 subsection:

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8 which rice will not be planted and which is voluntarily sur-
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1 receiving allotments in amounts determined by the county
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3 production of rice by the producers on the farm or the past
4 production of rice on the farm, as the case may be; acreage
5 allotments previously established for the farm or for the
6 producers on the farm, as the case may be; abnormal con-
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10 tion of rice. Any allotment surrendered under this provision
11 shall be regarded for the purposes of subsection (b) of
12 this section as having been planted on the farm from which
13 surrendered, except that this shall not operate to make the
14 farm from which the allotment was surrendered eligible for
15 an allotment as having rice planted thereon, or to make any
16 producer thereon eligible for an allotment as having produced
17 rice, during the five-year base period."

84TH CONGRESS
1ST Session

H. R. 2839

[Report No. 222]

A BILL

To amend the rice marketing quota provisions
of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938,
as amended.

By Mr. GATHINGS

JANUARY 24, 1955

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

MARCH 16, 1955

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on
the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued
For actions of

March 21, 1955
March 18, 1955
84th-1st, No. 49

CONTENTS

| | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| A.C.P.....7 | Livestock.....7 | School lunch.....18 |
| Acreage allotments..2,8,34 | Loans, farm.....31 | Selective service.....22 |
| Adjournment.....17 | Minerals.....32 | Soil conservation.....1,7 |
| Appropriations.....1,6,14 | Monopolies.....6,12 | Surplus food.....18 |
| Banking and currency....29 | Nominations.....10 | Statehood.....5 |
| Civil defense.....14 | Natural resources.....27 | Taxation.....28 |
| Comptroller General....10 | Organization, executive..9 | Technical assistance.....1 |
| Cotton.....8,19,34 | Personnel.....11,30 | Tobacco.....3,6 |
| Education.....23 | Poultry.....7,26 | Trade agreements.....4 |
| Expenditures.....11 | Price supports.....6 | Transportation.....28 |
| Exports.....19 | R.E.A.....24 | Veterans' benefits.....31 |
| Forestry.....27,33 | Reclamation.....15,25 | Virgin Islands.....7 |
| Fruits and vegetables...21 | Research.....18 | Water compact.....13 |
| Labor, farm.....22 | Rice.....2 | Wheat.....20 |
| Lands, public.....32 | Roads.....5,16 | Wind erosion.....1 |
| Legislative program.6,8,17 | Rubber.....6 | |

HIGHLIGHTS: See last page of digest.

HOUSE

1. APPROPRIATIONS. Passed with amendments H. R. 4903, the second supplemental appropriation bill, 1955. Agreed, 174-107, to an amendment by Rep. Preston to provide \$4,000,000 for contributions to the UN expanded program of technical assistance. Rejected, 52-74, an amendment to this amendment, by Rep. Phillips, to reduce this amount to \$2,500,000 and make all of it available to FAO. Also agreed to an amendment by Rep. Taber to provide for the transfer of these funds from the appropriation contained in Public Law 778, 83rd Congress, for assistance authorized by sec. 121 of Public Law 665, 83rd Congress. A similar provision had previously been deleted on a point of order made by Rep. Hoffman, Mich. (pp. 2620-38). Rep. Hill commended the wind-erosion control item (p. 2634).

The Appropriations Committee reported without amendment H. R. 5046, the Labor-HEW appropriation bill, 1956 (H. Rept. 228) (pp. 2619, 2643).

2. RICE. Passed without amendment H. R. 2839, to provide for reapportionment of rice acreage allotments voluntarily surrendered to the county committee; ~~and H. R. 4356, to divide the 1956 and subsequent rice acreage allotments on a farm in accordance with previous acreage allotment~~ (p. 2642).

The Agriculture Committee reported with amendment H. R. 4647, to increase the State rice acreage allotments for 1955 by 5% (H. Rept. 237) (p. 2643).

3. TOBACCO. The Agriculture Committee reported with amendment H. R. 4951, to redetermine the national marketing quota for burley tobacco for the 1955-56 marketing year (H. Rept. 238) (p. 2643).

4. TRADE AGREEMENTS. Rep. Philbin inserted and commended Henry S. Woodbridge's (American Optical Co.) statement urging amendment of H. R. 1, the trade agreements extension bill, so as to preserve skills "essential to our national security" (p. 2638).
5. ROADS; STATEHOOD. Received a resolution and several petitions supporting the position of the American Association of State Highway Officials relating to the proposed Federal-aid highway program and urging Alaska-Hawaii statehood (p. 2644).
6. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM as announced by Majority Leader McCormack: Mon., bill to redetermine burley tobacco allotments and Labor-HEW appropriation bill; Tues. and Wed., resolutions disapproving sale of certain rubber plants and bill to reestablish 90% price supports on basic commodities; and Thurs., Fri., and Sat., Interior appropriation bill and bill to increase penalties under Sherman Antitrust Act (pp. 2628-9).

SENATE

7. VIRGIN ISLANDS; SOIL CONSERVATION. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported without amendment S. 1166, to restore authority on imports of live-stock and poultry into the Virgin Islands (S. Rept. 114); and S. 1167, to permit ACP payments to persons who carry out conservation practices on Federal noncropland which directly benefit nearby or adjoining private lands (S. Rept. 115)(p. 2651).
8. COTTON ALLOTMENTS. Made H. R. 3952, to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 so as to provide for an increase in the 1955 national cotton acreage allotment of approximately 258,000 acres, its unfinished business (p. 2715).
9. REORGANIZATION. Further insisted upon its amendments to H. R. 2576, to continue the Reorganization Act of 1949 (p. 2645). (House conferees have been appointed, but Senate conferees have not.)
10. NOMINATION of Joseph Campbell to be Comptroller General was confirmed (pp. 2669-83, 2791-2).
11. PERSONNEL, EXPENDITURES. Sen. Byrd inserted an additional report from the Joint Committee on Reduction of Nonessential Federal Expenditures on civilian employment and pay in the executive branch during Jan. 1955 (pp. 2651-5).
Sen. Dirksen (for himself and Sens. Bricker, Butler, Humphrey, Ives, Jackson, Lehman, McNamara, Pastore, Potter, and Kuchel) submitted amendments intended to be proposed by them to S. 67, to increase the pay of Federal employees (p. 2662).
Sen. Humphrey inserted and commended former Sen. Harry Cains's recent address criticizing the Federal employees security program and favoring "a commission of outstanding citizens to concern itself basically with policy questions relating to internal security" (pp. 2683-91).
12. MONOPOLIES. Agreed to S. Res. 61, authorizing expenditure of \$200,000 by the Judiciary Committee for a study of the antitrust laws of the U. S. and their administration, interpretation, and effect, after adoption of a Sen. Ellender amendment to reduce the authorized expenditure from \$250,000 to 200,000 (pp. 2702-3, 2707-8).

84TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 2839

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MARCH 22 (legislative day, MARCH 10), 1955

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry

AN ACT

To amend the rice marketing quota provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That section 353 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938,
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5 crop of rice, by adding at the end thereof the following new
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14 farm from which the allotment was surrendered eligible for
15 an allotment as having rice planted thereon, or to make any
16 producer thereon eligible for an allotment as having produced
17 rice, during the five-year base period."

Passed the House of Representatives March 18, 1955.

Attest:

RALPH R. ROBERTS,

Clerk.

AN ACT

To amend the rice marketing quota provisions
of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938,
as amended.

MARCH 22 (legislative day, MARCH 10), 1955
Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Agriculture and Forestry

from Massachusetts has referred to suspensions and to closed rules. Those of us who have been here through the years know that sometimes we have closed rules and many times we have suspensions. Without going into reasons why, certainly not at this time, the gentleman from Massachusetts knows as well as I do why many bills are brought here under suspension of the rules. Here is a situation where a bill has been reported, as I understand it, from the committee that has had the matter under consideration for months and months by a vote of 16 to 7. I think it is liberal treatment of the employees. I think it should also be understood that before suspension of the rules can be had, a request must come from the chairman of the committee who in this instance is the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. MURRAY] to the Speaker of the House before suspension can be had.

Now, I assume that is what has been done on this occasion. I think it is fair also for me to say at this juncture that this bill, if it is passed as it is written here, can go on and become law, and that certainly is something that we ought to be interested in, all of us. So, as far as the procedure is concerned, there is nothing irregular about it. Bills of this sort have come up under suspension of the rules before and will come up under suspension of the rules hereafter, as do many other bills, from the Committee on Veterans' Administration, for instance, and even another bill is to be called under suspension of the rules on Monday next.

Mr. LESINSKI. May I say to the gentleman if you had a lot of fourth class post offices in your district and they were to be closed, say, by intimidation, it is rather difficult for you to keep an open mind.

Mr. MOSS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LESINSKI. I yield.

Mr. MOSS. I would like to call the attention of the Members to the fact that we have during this session of Congress acted on two salary bills permitting ample time for the Members of this body to debate them. One of them was our own bill. The other was a salary bill for the military. Now we have another salary proposal dealing with another group of Federal employees. I can see no valid reason why their case must be considered under gag procedures unless there is a fear that, if permitted to work its will, the House would go beyond what the Postmaster General has laid down as an absolutely rigidly imposed ceiling. I am not willing to abdicate my privileges and my responsibilities as a Member of this House to any member of the Cabinet. That is a decision which I should decide on the merits and I should decide it after being thoroughly familiar with all of the facts.

Now, as to the question raised by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. DIES], this bill needs to be perfected before it goes to conference. The other body has reported a bill and will probably pass a bill which contains not a single provision relating to classification. If we are going to have proper classification, then we

have the responsibility here in this House to send to conference a bill which is a proper classification act. The matter of salary can be compromised in conference, and I hope that it will be, and I think it is possible, if we take this matter under debate and consider just a few rather important amendments, that we can perfect it to the point where, in conference, a reasonable compromise can be arrived at which all of us can subscribe to.

Mr. RHODES of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LESINSKI. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. RHODES of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I can understand why every Member of this House or most every Member will at times be in favor of a closed rule, but I can see no justification at this time for suspension of the rules on an important bill like this. A lot has been said about the salary increase, but there is a whole lot more involved in this legislation than the proposal to increase salaries. I refer to what has been called reclassification. Many of us are very much concerned about this reclassification feature. A lot has been said about the crying need for reclassification, but I wonder how many Members know what this reclassification bill does. It seems to me that there should be an opportunity to discuss it fully and put into the record the pros and cons on this important question of reclassification. For that reason, I think it is important that enough Members be present on Monday to defeat the effort to suspend the rules.

The Post Office Department has been very effective in its propaganda campaign for reclassification. In fact, the Department has a propaganda agency which surpasses anything I have ever seen in any government department. I recall some of the harsh criticism that was leveled at heads of some of the agencies during the Truman administration, who were charged with trying to influence legislation. Such charges were even made when the Social Security Administration sent out pamphlets explaining the provisions of the social-security law. Now the critics are strangely silent as hundreds of press releases pour out of the Post Office Department to sell a questionable reclassification bill and to increase first-class postage rates.

Unless one is familiar with both sides of this important reclassification issue, the propaganda from the Department could be most convincing.

A sound reclassification bill should start out by setting a maximum pay and a minimum to make possible the kind of livelihood to which every American citizen is justly entitled. Once the proper minimums and maximums are agreed upon we are in a position to arrive at the proper evaluation of jobs. That has not been done in this bill.

This bill, if passed, will result in greater confusion, more discontent and falling morale in the postal service. The power it places in the hands of the Postmaster General, if used for ulterior purposes could result in serious consequences to postal employees and the postal service. Perhaps the present head of the Depart-

ment has no such plan, but the power is there if this bill is enacted. It can be used at any time any Postmaster General wishes to use it.

There are some who may question the right of postal employees to belong to labor organizations. Others may question the right of Federal-employee organizations to press Members of Congress for support of legislation in which they are interested.

Leaders of employee organizations fear that such an attitude is held by some administration leaders.

They are justly concerned about some of the provisions in this bill. Some postal employees from my district have bluntly told me that they would rather have no pay increase than one that carries with it some of the reclassification provisions.

It matters little what kind of a pay bill is passed if postal employees will be put into a position where they can be demoted or promoted at will. They lose all if in order to be secure in their jobs they are forced to conform to the thinking and philosophy of those who control the Post Office Department.

Some of us on the committee had grave misgivings about this bill, but we were willing to compromise in an effort to have some kind of legislation enacted which would give the Department more freedom in dealing with personnel problems and at the same time provide for an adequate pay increase for postal workers. Amendments have been made in committee which resulted in substantial improvement in the legislation as first proposed. But there needs to be opportunity to make further changes which many of us believe are very important.

In the present bill some top bracket employees will receive increases of \$4,000 to \$5,000 a year. In the lower brackets, where the need is greatest, increases will amount to only \$210 a year.

Such a proposal reflects the same kind of economic thinking and philosophy as the trickle-down theory on taxes and other important legislation.

In my opinion, a vote to suspend the rules is a vote for a proposal which can lead only to greater confusion and dissatisfaction in the postal service. Every Member who wants to be fair with the efficient and faithful employees in the postal service and who is concerned about employee morale should vote against suspension when the opportunity comes next Monday.

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LESINSKI. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I am a man with a simple mind. I know little and understand less of the legislative ambushes that smart men devise for thwarting the will of the majority. I do know that the postal workers of the United States are underpaid. I do know that the wives and the children of these underpaid postal workers are paying the price of administrative frills and administrative stubbornness. I do know that in the 83d Congress we in this House were given an ultimatum that we would

have to take the barbarously unfair bill of the administration or get no bill at all to help these humble postal workers.

I know that we stood firm, and finally the majority of the membership of this House won the day and we passed a bill giving the postal workers a long overdue pay increase. The will of the Postmaster General was of stronger influence with the President of the United States than the voice of the Congress and the President of the United States vetoed the bill. In November the people took matters in their own hands and returned a Democratic Congress.

I am not saying that the mistreatment of the little people who do the underpaid jobs in the Post Office Department was the sole reason why the people sent to Washington a Democratic Congress. I do say it was a factor in the election because the majority of the American people, I am happy to say, are little people. By little people I mean men and women who do well and faithfully their jobs, smilingly trodding the routine of daily toil and wishing in return only the opportunity properly to take care of their families. The great majority of the Members of the House in their hearts sympathize with and want to do the right and decent thing for the little men and women of America.

As I understand it, on Monday next there will be a resort to legislative ambushing to prevent the doing of the decent thing by the postal workers. The challenge to every Member of this House who wants to do the decent thing by the postal workers is to be on this floor on Monday and remain here, untimidated by partisan pressures or by the dictatorial commands from any source, until the battle has been won.

Mr. LESINSKI. I concur with the remarks of the gentleman from Illinois.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. LESINSKI] has expired.

TO AMEND THE RICE MARKETING QUOTA PROVISIONS OF THE AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ACT OF 1938, AS AMENDED

Mr. THOMPSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Agriculture I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (H. R. 2839) to amend the rice marketing quota provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, and I shall not object, I should like to hear a brief explanation of the bill by the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. THOMPSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, the author of the bill, the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. GATHINGS], is present and I should like to yield to him to make a brief explanation.

Mr. GATHINGS. Mr. Speaker, this bill seeks to do the same thing for the

rice producer as is now done under the statutes for wheat, for peanuts, and for cotton. It would permit the rice farmer to release to the county committee the whole or a part of his allotment that he did not want to plant and have it reallocated in that same county. By releasing, or voluntarily surrendering, this acreage such rice farmer does not lose his acreage history. This legislation would provide some additional acreage to producers who have suffered hardship as a result of the large national reduction of 24.7 percent in the 1955 allotments. It keeps the acreage in the county where the history was earned in those instances in which a farmer did not wish to plant the particular land and voluntarily surrendered the allotment to be reallocated to other growers.

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMPSON]?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 353 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, is amended, effective beginning with the 1955 crop of rice, by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection:

"(e) Any part of the farm rice acreage allotment on which rice will not be planted and which is voluntarily surrendered to the county committee shall be deducted from the allotment to such farm and may be reapportioned by the county committee to other farms in the same county receiving allotments in amounts determined by the county committee to be fair and reasonable on the basis of the past production of rice by the producers on the farm or the past production of rice on the farm, as the case may be; acreage allotments previously established for the farm or for the producers on the farm, as the case may be; abnormal conditions affecting acreage; land, labor, water, and equipment available for the production of rice; crop-rotation practices; and the soil and other physical factors affecting the production of rice. Any allotment surrendered under this provision shall be regarded for the purposes of subsection (b) of this section as having been planted on the farm from which surrendered, except that this shall not operate to make the farm from which the allotment was surrendered eligible for an allotment as having rice planted thereon, or to make any producer thereon eligible for an allotment as having produced rice, during the 5-year base period."

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

(Mr. HAGEN (at the request of Mr. GATHINGS) was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

[Mr. HAGEN'S remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

RICE ALLOTMENT HISTORY

Mr. THOMPSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (H. R. 4356) to amend the Agricul-

tural Adjustment Act of 1938, with respect to rice allotment history.

The Clerk read the title of the bill. The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, will the gentleman make a brief explanation of this bill?

Mr. THOMPSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, in some of our rice producing States, the allotment of acreage is given to the individual farmer rather than to the landowner. It is customary procedure to farm on shares. A man with an allotment will go to a landowner and say, "I want to come in and farm on your property and we will split 50-50." That farmer may have the entire allotment and the landowner no allotment. Under the present law, at the end of the season, the history of that acreage is split 50-50 between the farmer and the landowner, something which will entirely disrupt the industry in those States in which the acreage and the history customarily goes with the farmer.

This bill was approved and written in the Department of Agriculture, as was the one we have just passed, H. R. 2839.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 353 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, is amended by adding to subsection (c) thereof the following new paragraph:

"In determining the past production of rice by producers on a farm for the purpose of establishing farm acreage allotments for the 1956 and subsequent crops, the acreage of rice on the farm for any year for which farm acreage allotments were in effect shall be divided among the producers thereon in the proportion in which they contributed to the farm acreage allotment."

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

By unanimous consent, permission to extend remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD, or to revise and extend remarks, was granted to:

Mr. ARENDs and to include an editorial. Mr. REES of Kansas.

Mr. MERRIOW and to include a resolution passed by the New Hampshire House of Representatives.

Mr. WHARTON and to include an editorial.

Mr. SPENCE and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. RILEY.

Mr. QUIGLEY in two instances and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. REUSS in three instances and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas in three instances and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. HEBERT (at the request of Mr. TEAGUE of Texas) in two instances and to include extraneous matter.

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued April 21, 1955
For actions of April 20, 1955
84th-1st, No. 65

CONTENTS

| | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|
| Achievement award.....23 | Experiment stations.....28 | Organization, executive...29 |
| A.C.P.....10 | Farm relief.....11,31 | Personnel.....17,23 |
| Acreage allotments...10,11 | Flood control.....33 | Price supports.....19 |
| Agricultural | Foreign aid.....2,22,34,36 | Reclamation.....3,33,37 |
| appropriations.....16 | Forestry.....7,20,32 | Rice.....6,36 |
| Agricultural Stabilization | Lands, transfer.....12 | Soil conservation.....10,22 |
| Committee.....14,18 | Legislative program.....16 | Sugar.....35 |
| Appropriations.....1,15,16 | Livestock loans.....8 | Tobacco.....13 |
| Dairy industry.....38 | Loans, farm.....8,21,25 | Trade agreements.....5,16 |
| Disaster relief.....11,31 | Loyalty Day.....4 | Water conservation.....22,26 |
| Education.....23 | Marketing.....24,27 | Wheat.....24 |
| Electrification, rural | Monopolies.....19 | Wind erosion control.....1 |
|9,15,22,30 | Natural resources.....22 | |

HIGHLIGHTS: Both Houses agreed to conference report on 2nd supplemental appropriation bill. Both Houses received President's foreign aid message. Senate passed Colorado reclamation bill. Senate committee reported bills to: amend rice-quota provisions, authorize sale of forest tracts, continue livestock-loans program, repeal REA State formula, repeal tie-in of ACP with acreage allotments, provide additional acreage allotments for freeze areas, etc. Senate committee ordered reported measure directing USDA to study burley tobacco problem. House passed postal pay raise bill. Rep. Moulder urged investigation of Mo. Agricultural Stabilization Committee's methods. Sens. Carlson and Morse introduced and discussed bills to provide two-price wheat plan. Sens. Johnston and Thurmond introduced, and Sen. Thurmond discussed, bills to limit interest on certain farm loans to 3%. Rep. Gathings commended Secretary's handling of Japanese rice negotiations.

SENATE

1. SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1955. Both Houses agreed to the conference report on this bill, H. R. 4903, and acted on amendments which had been reported in disagreement (pp. 4079-80, 4082-4). The House concurred in the Senate amendment regarding the wind erosion control item. For other items of interest to this Department, see Digest 64. This bill will now be sent to the President.
2. FOREIGN AID. Both Houses received the President's message recommending continuation of the Mutual Security Program under an International Cooperation Administration in the State Department; to Senate Foreign Relations Committee and House Foreign Affairs Committee (H. Doc. 144)(pp. 4080, 4084-6).
3. RECLAMATION. Passed, 58-23, with amendments S. 500, to authorize the Colorado River storage project (pp. 4048-73).
4. LOYALTY DAY. Passed without amendment H. J. Res. 184, to designate May 1, 1955,

as Loyalty Day (p. 4073). This measure will now be sent to the President.

5. TRADE AGREEMENTS. The Finance Committee made additional tentative decisions regarding various provisions of H. R. 1, the trade agreements bill (p. D311).
6. RICE QUOTAS. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported without amendment H. R. 2839 (S. Rept. 213) and H. R. 4356 (S. Rept. 214), and with amendments H. R. 4647 (S. Rept. 211), to amend various provisions of the rice marketing quota laws (p. 4031).
7. FORESTRY. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported with amendments S. 1079, to authorize sale of isolated or protruding tracts of national forest land (S. Rept. 207)(p. 4031).
8. LIVESTOCK LOANS. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported without amendment S. 1372, to amend the act of April 6, 1949, to extend the period for emergency assistance to farmers and stockmen (S. Rept. 208)(p. 4031).
9. RURAL ELECTRIFICATION. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported with amendment S. 153, to amend the Rural Electrification Act so as to eliminate the requirement that not more than 10% of the loans may be made in any one State (S. Rept. 209)(p. 4031).
10. SOIL CONSERVATION; ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported without amendment H. R. 1573, to repeal the requirement that farmers must comply with acreage allotments on basic crops in order to be eligible for ACP payments (S. Rept. 210).
11. ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS; FARM RELIEF. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported with amendments S. 1628, to provide relief to farmers and farmworkers suffering crop losses or loss of employment because of damage to crops caused by drought, flood, hail, frost, freeze, wind, insect infestation, plant disease, or other natural causes (S. Rept. 206)(p. 4031).
12. LAND TRANSFER. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported without amendment S. 998, to authorize conveyance of a tract of ARS land to Woodward, Okla. (S. Rept. 212)(p. 4031).
The Agriculture and Forestry Committee ordered reported H. J. Res. 107, to permit Federal release of reversionary rights in certain former FHA land located at Kern County, Calif. (p. D310).
13. TOBACCO. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee ordered reported S. J. Res. 60, directing the Secretary of Agriculture to make a study and report regarding burley tobacco marketing controls (p. D310).
14. AGRICULTURAL STABILIZATION COMMITTEE. Received a Mo. State legislature resolution requesting the USDA to investigate the activities of the Mo. State ASC committee in the dismissals of duly elected local committeemen, the suspension of the William Young McCaskill and Smith Feed Co. as certified drought feed dealers, etc. (pp. 4029-30).
15. ELECTRIFICATION. Sen. Neuberger spoke in favor of increased appropriations for the John Day Dam, Columbia River, and inserted an Oregonian editorial on this subject (p. 4080).

REAPPORTIONMENT OF VOLUNTARILY SURRENDERED
RICE-ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS

APRIL 20 (legislative day, APRIL 18), 1955.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. ELLENDER, from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry,
submitted the following

R E P O R T

[To accompany H. R. 2839]

The Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 2839) to amend the rice marketing quota provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, having considered the same, report thereon with a recommendation that it do pass without amendment.

H. R. 2839 would authorize the reapportionment of rice-acreage allotments voluntarily surrendered by producers who did not wish to use them. This system has been used successfully in the cotton, peanut, and wheat programs, and is recommended for rice by the Department of Agriculture.

Attached are the report of the House Committee on Agriculture and the report on S. 883, companion bill to H. R. 2839, from the Department of Agriculture.

[H. Rept. No. 222, 84th Cong., 1st sess.]

The Committee on Agriculture, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 2839) to amend the rice marketing provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, having considered the same, report favorably thereon without amendment and recommend that the bill do pass.

The purpose of this bill is to apply to the rice-acreage allotment and marketing-quota program an equitable principle of acreage redistribution which has already been applied with substantial success to the cotton, peanut, and wheat programs.

The bill simply authorizes a farmer with a rice acreage allotment larger than he intends to use to return voluntarily to the county committee that portion of his allotment which he will not use, so that it can be reapportioned to other farmers in the same county. The released and reapportioned acreage will be counted for purposes of "history" on the farm to which it was first allotted except that it cannot be used to qualify the farm for an allotment if it would otherwise be ineligible because of not having grown any rice for 5 consecutive years.

A formal report on the bill from the Department of Agriculture had not been received at the time of the filing of this report, but the measure was drafted with

2 REAPPORTIONMENT OF SURRENDERED RICE-ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS

the assistance of Department officials familiar with the rice program, and the committee has been advised informally that the Department's report will be favorable.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington 25, D. C., April 4, 1955.

HON. ALLEN J. ELLENDER,
*Chairman, Committee on Agriculture and Forestry,
United States Senate.*

DEAR SENATOR ELLENDER: This is in reply to your request of February 2, 1955, for a report on S. 883, amending the marketing quota provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended.

The bill amends section 353 of the act to provide, beginning with the 1955 crop of rice, for the voluntary surrender and reapportionment within the county of any part of the farm rice-acreage allotment on which rice will not be planted. Any allotment so surrendered is to be regarded as having been planted on the farm from which surrendered, except that no farm surrendering rice acreage is to maintain the status as an "old" rice-producing farm if no rice is planted on the farm during a successive 5-year period.

We favor enactment of this bill.

The provisions of S. 883 are similar to those now in effect for cotton, peanuts, and wheat, except that there is no provision for surrender to the State committee of released acreage not needed in the county or permanent release of unused acreage allotments. Under the provisions of S. 883, any part of the acreage allotment on which rice will not be planted may be voluntarily surrendered to the county committee and reapportioned to other "old" rice farms in the same county on the basis of applicable factors set forth in the bill.

In view of the short time available for county committees to perform the necessary work incident to the establishment of farm and producer rice acreage allotments for 1955, there are undoubtedly farms or producers in many counties that received inequitable allotments. Since but few counties will have sufficient reserve acreage to correct such inequities, enactment of the provisions of S. 883 would be desirable from the standpoint of good administration of the program. Additional administrative expenses would not be incurred in carrying out these provisions.

The Bureau of the Budget advises that, from the standpoint of the program of the President, there is no objection to the submission of this report.

Sincerely yours,

TRUE D. MORSE,
Acting Secretary.

CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW

In compliance with subsection (4) of rule XXIX of the Standing Rules of the Senate, changes in existing law made by the bill, as reported, are shown as follows (existing law proposed to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets, new matter is printed in italic, existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman):

AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ACT OF 1938, AS AMENDED

* * * * *

PART V—MARKETING QUOTAS—RICE

* * * * *

APPORTIONMENT OF NATIONAL ACREAGE ALLOTMENT

SEC. 353. * * *

(e) *Any part of the farm rice acreage allotment on which rice will not be planted and which is voluntarily surrendered to the county committee shall be deducted from the allotment to such farm and may be reapportioned by the county committee to other farms in the same county receiving allotments in amounts determined by the county committee to be fair and reasonable on the basis of the past production of rice by the producers on the farm or the past production of rice on the farm, as the case may be; acreage allotments previously established for the farm or for the producers on the farm,*

REAPPORTIONMENT OF SURRENDERED RICE-ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS 3

as the case may be; abnormal conditions affecting acreage; land, labor, water, and equipment available for the production of rice; crop-rotation practices; and the soil and other physical factors affecting the production of rice. Any allotment surrendered under this provision shall be regarded for the purposes of subsection (b) of this section as having been planted on the farm from which surrendered, except that this shall not operate to make the farm from which the allotment was surrendered eligible for an allotment as having rice planted thereon, or to make any producer thereon eligible for an allotment as having produced rice, during the five-year base period.



Calendar No. 215

84TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 2839

[Report No. 213]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MARCH 22 (legislative day, MARCH 10), 1955

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry

APRIL 20 (legislative day, APRIL 18), 1955

Reported by Mr. ELLENDER, without amendment

AN ACT

To amend the rice marketing quota provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That section 353 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938,
4 as amended, is amended, effective beginning with the 1955
5 crop of rice, by adding at the end thereof the following new
6 subsection:

7 “(e) Any part of the farm rice acreage allotment on
8 which rice will not be planted and which is voluntarily sur-
9 rendered to the county committee shall be deducted from
10 the allotment to such farm and may be reapportioned by
11 the county committee to other farms in the same county

1 receiving allotments in amounts determined by the county
2 committee to be fair and reasonable on the basis of the past
3 production of rice by the producers on the farm or the past
4 production of rice on the farm, as the case may be; acreage
5 allotments previously established for the farm or for the
6 producers on the farm, as the case may be; abnormal con-
7 ditions affecting acreage; land, labor, water, and equipment
8 available for the production of rice; crop-rotation practices;
9 and the soil and other physical factors affecting the produc-
10 tion of rice. Any allotment surrendered under this provision
11 shall be regarded for the purposes of subsection (b) of
12 this section as having been planted on the farm from which
13 surrendered, except that this shall not operate to make the
14 farm from which the allotment was surrendered eligible for
15 an allotment as having rice planted thereon, or to make any
16 producer thereon eligible for an allotment as having produced
17 rice, during the five-year base period."

Passed the House of Representatives March 18, 1955.

Attest:

RALPH R. ROBERTS,

Clerk.

84TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 2839

[Report No. 213]

AN ACT

To amend the rice marketing quota provisions
of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938,
as amended.

MARCH 22 (legislative day, MARCH 10), 1955
Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Agriculture and Forestry

APRIL 20 (legislative day, APRIL 18), 1955
Reported without amendment

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued April 26, 1955
For actions of April 25, 1955
84th-1st, No. 67

CONTENTS

| | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|--|
| Acreage allotments1,4,10,17,18 | Forestry.....3,24,45 | Property.....44 |
| Agricultural appropriations.....8,45 | Housing.....40,42 | Reclamation.....15,33,43 |
| Appropriations8,27,45,46,47 | Labor.....21 | Records.....38 |
| Conservation acreage.....12 | Land reform.....13 | Rice.....4 |
| Dairy industry.....20 | Lands, public.....25 | Roads.....28,45 |
| Disaster relief1,22,39,45 | transfer.....3,5,28 | Soil conservation.....10 |
| Education.....41 | Livestock and meat.....2 | Surplus commodities...31,42 |
| Electrification, rural11,15,19,35 | Loans, farm.....2,22,39 | Territories and possessions.....25,28 |
| Family-size farm.....34 | Marketing.....37 | Textile industry.....21 |
| Foreign aid.....16,26,45 | Monopolies.....29 | Tobacco.....6 |
| Foreign trade.....14,20,31 | Organization, executive.....9,27 | Trade agreements.....14 |
| HIGHLIGHTS: Senate passed bills to: | Personnel7,13,23,32,36,45 | Treaties.....28 |
| Provide for reapportionment of surrendered rice | Prices, farm.....22 | Water utilization.....30 |
| allotments, divide joint rice allotments on basis of acreage, increase rice allot- | support.....18 | Wheat.....17 |
| ments, authorize additional acreage allotments for freeze areas, etc., continue | | Wind erosion control....45 |
| livestock-loans authority, authorize sale of small forest tracts. Senate made USDA | | |
| appropriation bill its unfinished business. Senate committee reported measure for | | |
| USDA study of tobacco quotas. Both Houses received Hoover Commission report on food | | |
| and clothing. Several Representatives criticized increased interest rate in disaster | | |
| loans and decline in farm prices. Sen. Humphrey urged conservation acreage reserve. | | |
| Sen. Humphrey urged land-reform support and referred to Ladejinsky. | | |

SENATE

1. ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS. Passed as reported S. 1628, to authorize the Department, until June 1, 1958, to make available additional acreage allotments to farmers whose crops are destroyed or severely damaged by freeze, drought, or other natural cause (pp. 4240, 4242-3).
2. LIVESTOCK LOANS. Passed without amendment S. 1372, to extend for two additional years the authority of the Department to provide emergency assistance to farmers and stockmen under the act of April 6, 1949 (pp. 4240-2).
3. FORESTRY. Passed with amendment S. 1079, which, as amended, provides "That the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to sell at not less than the appraised value, and under such terms and conditions as he deems appropriate, lands in the national forests which are isolated parcels or narrow projecting strips, when he finds such lands suitable for private ownership and better adapted to commercial, agricultural, residential, or other private purposes than to national forest purposes" (pp. 4240, 4244-5).

4. RICE ALLOTMENTS. Passed without amendment H. R. 2839, providing for reapportionment of rice acreage allotments voluntarily surrendered to county committees (p. 4241). This bill will now be sent to the President.
Passed without amendment H. R. 4356, to provide that joint acreage allotments of rice be divided on the basis of acreage planted by each participant instead of on the basis of each participant's share of the crop (p. 4241). This bill will now be sent to the President.
Passed as reported H. R. 4647, which would increase each 1955 State rice acreage allotment by 2%, provide each State with a 1955 rice allotment at least equal to its 1950 allotment, provide each county whose base acreage for 1955 exceeded by at least 2% its base acreage for 1950 with a 1955 rice allotment at least equal to its 1950 allotment, and increase each State reserve for new producers and new farms to a minimum of 500 acres (pp. 4241, 4243-4). As passed by the House, the bill would have increased rice allotments by 5%.
5. LAND TRANSFERS. Passed without amendment S. 998, directing the Department to sell a tract of ARS land to Woodward, Okla., for 50% of its value (p. 4241).
The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported without amendment H. J. Res. 107, to permit Federal release of reversionary rights to certain former FHA land to the Vineland School District, Kern County, Calif. (S. Rept. 223) (p. 4215).
6. TOBACCO. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported without amendment S. J. Res. 60, directing the Secretary of Agriculture, not later than July 1, 1955, to submit to Congress a report on the feasibility, cost, etc., of various types of burley tobacco controls (S. Rept. 224)(p. 4215).
7. PERSONNEL. The Post Office and Civil Service Committee reported without amendment S. 1094, to remove the limitation on the amount of appropriations which may be used by Federal agencies for uniform allowances (S. Rept. 222)(p. 4215).
Agreed to, as reported, S. Res. 33, to direct the Committee to investigate administration of the civil-service system by the Civil Service Commission and other Government agencies (p. 4232).
8. AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATION BILL FOR 1956, H. R. 5239, was made the unfinished business (p. 4239). Sen. Williams submitted an amendment which he intends to propose to this bill (p. 4225).
9. REORGANIZATION; MANAGEMENT. The Government Operations Committee reported without amendment S. 1763, to continue the Hoover Commission from May 31 through June 30, 1955, for liquidation purposes (S. Rept. 217)(p. 4215).
Received the annual report of the Government Operations Committee on its investigations (S. Rept. 231)(p. 4216).
Both Houses received the Hoover Commission report on "food and clothing in the Government" (H. Doc. 146); to Government Operations Committees (pp. 4204, 4207). This report will not be available from the Legislative Reporting Staff except for an emergency need. Pursuant to a special arrangement, each agency of the Department is ordering its own supply of the report directly from GPO.
10. SOIL CONSERVATION; ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS. Discussed and, at the request of Sen. Bible, passed over H. R. 1573, to repeal the provision prohibiting ACP payments to persons who do not adhere to acreage allotments on basic crops. Sen. Johnson indicated that this bill will soon be brought up for separate consideration, and Sen. Holland said he had no objection to such procedure but did not believe the bill should be considered on the calendar. (pp. 4241, 4244.)

of supplementary advances on loans at the time the extended period expires.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Would it be agreeable to the minority calendar committee if at the conclusion of the calendar call this bill be considered by the Senate.

Mr. HRUSKA. I have no objection to that.

Mr. PURTELL. I have no objection.

Mr. ELLENDER. I do not believe that there will be any objection to placing in the bill a time limitation of the kind the Senator from Nebraska has reference to.

Mr. HRUSKA. A 2-year limitation would be agreeable to us.

Mr. ELLENDER. I ask unanimous consent, Mr. President, that the bill be placed at the foot of the calendar.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Louisiana, that the bill be placed at the foot of the calendar?

Mr. PURTELL. We have no objection.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the bill will be placed at the foot of the calendar.

AMENDMENT OF RICE MARKETING QUOTA PROVISIONS—BILL PLACED AT FOOT OF CALENDAR

The bill (H. R. 4647) to amend the rice marketing quota provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, was announced as next in order.

Mr. PURTELL. Mr. President, I believe this bill involves a new policy, and therefore I object to the bill being considered at this time. I believe it should be debated on the floor.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Would it be agreeable to the Senator if I moved to take it up at the conclusion of the call of the calendar?

Mr. PURTELL. I would have no objection.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be placed at the foot of the calendar.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

CONVEYANCE OF CERTAIN LAND IN OKLAHOMA TO THE CITY OF WOODWARD, OKLA.

The bill (S. 998) to authorize the conveyance of a certain tract of land in the State of Oklahoma to the city of Woodward, Okla., was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized and directed to convey by quitclaim deed to the city of Woodward, Okla., all of the right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the following-described land situated in Woodward County, Okla.:

Beginning at a point 66.0 feet south and 283.0 feet west of the northeast corner of the northwest quarter of section 35, township 23 north, range 21 west, Indian meridian, and running thence south 273.0 feet, thence west 150.0 feet, thence north 273.0 feet, thence east 150.0 feet to the point of beginning, all lying in the northwest quarter of section 35, township 23 north, range

21 west, Indian meridian, and including an area of 0.940 acre more or less.

SEC. 2. The conveyance authorized by this act shall be made subject to (a) the condition that the city of Woodward, Okla., pay into the Treasury of the United States, in return for the land conveyed, an amount equal to 50 percent of the fair market value of such land to be determined by the Secretary of Agriculture after appraisal of such land, and (b) such other conditions, limitations, or reservations as the Secretary may deem necessary to protect the interests of the United States.

AMENDMENT OF RICE QUOTA MARKETING PROVISIONS

The bill (H. R. 2839) to amend the rice marketing quota provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

RICE ALLOTMENT HISTORY

The bill (H. R. 4356) to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, with respect to rice allotment history was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

AMENDMENT OF RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ACT OF 1936—BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (S. 153) to amend the Rural Electrification Act of 1936 was announced as next in order.

Mr. BIBLE. Mr. President, I ask that the bill be passed over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

REPEAL OF SECTION 348 OF THE AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ACT OF 1938—BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (H. R. 1573) to repeal section 348 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 was announced as next in order.

Mr. BIBLE. Mr. President, I ask that the bill be passed over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Mr. President, I ask that after the call of the calendar, H. R. 1573 be considered by the Senate.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, the Senator from South Carolina and several other Senators are very much interested in this proposed legislation, but we are not in position to debate it today. I gave Senators assurance that if it were objected to today on the call of the calendar it would be taken up at an early date.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Mr. President, if it is to be passed, it will have to be passed within the next few days in order to relieve the situation of the farmers.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I assure the Senator from South Carolina that I shall be glad to talk to him about a convenient date when the measure can be considered by the Senate.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. I thank the Senator from Texas.

OPERATION OF GOVERNMENT TIN SMELTERS AT TEXAS CITY, TEX.

The concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 26) providing for the continued operation of the Government tin smelters at Texas City, Tex., was considered and agreed to, as follows:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That it is the sense of Congress that, pursuant to the provisions and authority of Public Law 125, 80th Congress, as amended, the Government tin smelter at Texas City, Tex., shall be continued in operation until June 30, 1956, and so long thereafter as may be hereafter authorized by the Congress.

SEC. 2. The President is hereby requested to have conducted a study and investigation for the purpose of recommending the most feasible methods of maintaining a permanent domestic tin-smelting industry in the United States; and, in connection with such study and investigation, the Federal Facilities Corporation, or any other designee of the President, is requested to show the plant and facilities to any interested persons and to provide them with all necessary and appropriate information within the limits of security considerations upon which to base appraisals and to formulate proposals to the Government for the future operation of the smelter by the Government or under private lease or ownership arrangements.

SEC. 3. The President is requested to report to the Congress prior to March 31, 1956, the findings of this study and his recommendations with respect to the future operation of the tin smelter.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to insert in the body of the RECORD a brief statement prepared by me concerning Senate Concurrent Resolution 26.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR JOHNSON OF TEXAS

I strongly urge passage of Senate Concurrent Resolution 26.

This resolution proposes to continue operation of the Government tin smelter at Texas City, Tex., until June 30, 1956, and thereafter as authorized by Congress.

The resolution also requests the executive branch to conduct a study in order to be prepared to present to the Congress recommendations regarding the most feasible methods of maintaining a permanent domestic tin-smelting industry in the United States—whether under Government ownership or private ownership.

Unless this resolution is enacted, operation of the tin smelter will end on June 30 of this year. This, I am convinced, would be contrary to our national interests.

The United States is in this position: It is the largest single consumer of tin in the world; it must depend on foreign sources for virtually its entire supply of tin.

There is only one tin smelter in the Western Hemisphere—that in Texas. There is only one principal source of tin ore in the Western Hemisphere—Bolivia.

These two facts are of great significance, taken in conjunction with each other.

For the sake of our national security; as an aid to maintaining the free economy of the nation of Bolivia; and to lessen the risk of our being subjected to price gouging by those controlling foreign tin supplies, continued operation of the North American tin smelter using South American tin ore is essential.

I urge that the Senate adopt the resolution approved by the Committees on Armed Services and Banking and Currency.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That completes the regular call of the calendar. The bill passed to the foot of the calendar will be stated.

EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE TO FARMERS AND STOCKMEN

The bill (S. 1372) to amend the act of April 6, 1949, to extend the period for emergency assistance to farmers and and stockmen was announced as next in order.

Mr. POTTER. Mr. President, I have some remarks to make which are not related to the bill.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask the Senator from Michigan if he will withhold his remarks. There are only two more bills remaining on the calendar.

Mr. POTTER. Mr. President, I shall be happy to do so.

Mr. HRUSKA. Mr. President, with reference to Senate bill 1372 there is in course of preparation language which will permit of the imposition of a time limitation with reference to supplementary loans.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 1372) to amend the act of April 6, 1949, to extend the period for emergency assistance to farmers and stockmen.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, I offer the amendment which I send to the desk and ask to have stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the amendment offered by the Senator from Louisiana.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 1, line 10, it is proposed to strike out the first period and insert a comma, and the following: "but no such loans shall be made in any event after July 14, 1959."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 2 (c) of the act of April 6, 1949, as amended, is further amended by striking the word "two" from the first sentence of said subsection and inserting the word "four" and by adding after the first sentence of the said subsection the following new sentence: "After the expiration of the period specified herein, such loans may be made only for supplementary advances to producers indebted for loans made under this subsection, but no such loans shall be made in any event after July 14, 1959."

RELIEF FOR FARMERS AND FARM WORKERS

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the unfinished business be temporarily laid aside, and that the Senate proceed to the consideration of order No. 210, Senate bill 1628, to provide relief for farmers and farm workers suffering crop losses or loss of employment because of damage to crops caused by drought, flood, hail, frost, freeze, wind, insect infestation, plant disease, or other natural causes.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 1628)

which had been reported from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry with amendments.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I understand the committee amendments have been agreed to. The bill vests the Secretary of Agriculture with power to proceed in cases of disaster such as are outlined in the bill. There is nothing compulsory on the Secretary. Being wholly a discretionary measure, I hope there will be no objection to it.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Mr. President, this bill would provide relief to producers in areas suffering natural disasters by permitting the Secretary of Agriculture to allot them additional acreage for the production of commodities subject to production controls. The disaster which gave rise to this bill was the freeze which occurred in many States in late March. Producers, farm workers, and others in these areas will suffer severe hardship if substitute crops cannot be planted. In many cases the planting of substitute crops is prevented by acreage allotments, and this bill would provide a measure of relief in those cases.

The committee amendments, first, make it entirely discretionary with the Secretary as to the amount of relief, if any, to be accorded to any and all producers; and, second, strike out a provision requiring additional allotments to provide all farmers with a livelihood.

The additional acreage allotted under the bill for any crop for any year would be limited to the smaller of first, 500,000 acres or second, 3 percent of the national allotment for such crop.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, will the Senator from South Carolina yield?

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. I yield.

Mr. AIKEN. May I ask the Senator from South Carolina if the bill as reported from the committee is agreeable to him.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. All of the amendments have been adopted, and the matter is left discretionary with the Secretary.

Mr. AIKEN. It is discretionary, not mandatory. Is that correct?

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. That is correct.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to further amendment. If there be no further amendment, the question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill (S. 1628) was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc.—

CONGRESSIONAL FINDINGS

SECTION 1. The Congress hereby finds (1) that crop losses due to drought, flood, hail, frost, freeze, wind, insect infestation, plant disease, or other natural causes result in severe hardship, suffering, and economic loss, not only in the case of operators of farms but in the case of their tenants and employees as well; (2) that, by reason of acreage limitations or other production controls, farmers suffering such losses are often prevented from planting other crops to replace those lost or damaged; (3) that as a result thereof agricultural workers and other persons dependent on such crops for a livelihood are forced to seek other employment thus caus-

ing dislocation of populations and other trends which tend to unbalance existing ratios between rural and urban populations; (4) that the economies of the areas affected are thereby disrupted and the economy of the entire Nation adversely affected.

STATEMENT OF PURPOSES

SEC. 2. It is the purpose of this act to alleviate hardship, suffering, and economic losses resulting from disastrous loss or damage to agricultural crops due to natural causes, and to prevent serious dislocation of populations, and other adverse effects on the economies of the areas affected and the Nation, by making possible the planting of additional acreage of other crops which will in part replace those destroyed or damaged and thus provide a livelihood for farm operators and workers who would otherwise be forced to seek other means of support for themselves and their families.

INCREASE IN ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS

SEC. 3. (a) Whenever the Secretary of Agriculture determines—

(1) that in any area any agricultural crop which is important to the economy of such area has been destroyed or severely damaged by drought, flood, hail, frost, freeze, wind, insect infestation, plant disease, or other natural cause; and

(2) that, except for acreage limitations or other production controls, other crops could be planted to replace or supplement the crop destroyed, or damaged, the Secretary, upon application by the operator of any farm within such area, may cause to be allotted to such farm additional acreage for the planting of any such crop in such amount as the Secretary determines to be advisable to carry out the purposes of this act.

(b) The aggregate of the additional acreage allotted for any crop year under this section for the planting of any agricultural commodity shall not exceed (1) 500,000 acres, or (2) 3 percent of the national acreage allotment for such commodity for such year, whichever is smaller.

ADDITIONAL ACREAGE NOT TO BE CONSIDERED FOR PURPOSE OF FUTURE ALLOTMENTS

SEC. 4. The additional acreage authorized to be allotted to farms under this act for any year shall be in addition to the county, State, and national acreage allotments for such year. Such additional acreage shall not be taken into account in establishing future State, county, and farm acreage allotments.

DEFINITION OF AGRICULTURAL CROP

SEC. 5. As used in this act, the term "agricultural crop" means any crop of a product of the soil, including horticultural crops.

TERMINATION DATE

SEC. 6. This act shall cease to be in effect on June 1, 1958.

Mr. WILLIAMS subsequently said: Mr. President, earlier today the Senate passed Senate bill 1628, Calendar No. 210, a bill to provide relief of farmers and farmworkers suffering crop losses or loss of employment because of damage to crops caused by drought, flood, hail, frost, freeze, wind, insect infestation, plant disease, or other natural causes. I had filed an objection to the bill, but it was inadvertently overlooked. Therefore, Mr. President, at this time I enter a motion to reconsider the vote by which Senate bill 1628 was passed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The motion to reconsider will be entered.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, will the Senator from Delaware yield?

Mr. WILLIAMS. I yield.

Public Law 27 - 84th Congress
Chapter 29 - 1st Session
H. R. 2839

AN ACT

All 69 Stat. 45.

To amend the rice marketing quota provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 353 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, is amended, effective beginning with the 1955 crop of rice, by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection:

“(e) Any part of the farm rice acreage allotment on which rice will not be planted and which is voluntarily surrendered to the county committee shall be deducted from the allotment to such farm and may be reapportioned by the county committee to other farms in the same county receiving allotments in amounts determined by the county committee to be fair and reasonable on the basis of the past production of rice by the producers on the farm or the past production of rice on the farm, as the case may be; acreage allotments previously established for the farm or for the producers on the farm, as the case may be; abnormal conditions affecting acreage; land, labor, water, and equipment available for the production of rice; crop-rotation practices; and the soil and other physical factors affecting the production of rice. Any allotment surrendered under this provision shall be regarded for the purposes of subsection (b) of this section as having been planted on the farm from which surrendered, except that this shall not operate to make the farm from which the allotment was surrendered eligible for an allotment as having rice planted thereon, or to make any producer thereon eligible for an allotment as having produced rice, during the five-year base period.”

Rice.
52 Stat. 61.
7 USC 1353.

Reapportionment
of surrendered
allotment.

Approved April 30, 1955.

